



UTAH DEPARTMENT of
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
**WATER
QUALITY**

UTAH NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FISCAL YEAR 2020 ANNUAL REPORT



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Prepared by:
The Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Water Quality
In cooperation with the Water Quality Task Force

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Cover Photo: Mill Creek Restoration in Moab. Implemented with Section 319 and State Nonpoint Source funds

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Introduction and Program Overview

This report fulfills the requirements of Section 319(m)(1) of the federal Clean Water Act of 1987. The Utah Department of Environmental Quality's (DEQ), Division of Water Quality (DWQ) annually prepares this report to inform the public, the U.S. Congress and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on the State's progress in the area of nonpoint source water pollution abatement. Although this report should not be considered a complete account of all nonpoint source activities, it describes the most important features of Utah's program.

The mission of the Utah Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Program (NPSPP) is to support the environmental protection goals of the State as described in Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-2, in part to: 1) eliminate pollution which creates hazards to the public health; 2) to protect, maintain, and improve the quality of the Waters of the State for public water supplies, species protection and propagation and for other designated uses; and 3) to provide for the prevention, abatement and control of new or existing sources of polluted runoff. The NPSPP works to achieve these goals by working in concert with numerous local, state and federal agencies and private parties pursuant to the NPSPP Plan.

Nonpoint source pollution refers to diffuse pollutants that when added together from an entire watershed can significantly impact water quality in streams, lakes and reservoirs. Nonpoint source pollution is diffuse, coming from land runoff, percolation, precipitation or atmospheric deposition. Precipitation washes pollutants from the air and land into our streams, lakes, reservoirs and groundwater. Such pollutants can include sediment, nutrients, pathogens (bacteria and viruses), toxic chemicals, pesticides, oil, grease, salts and heavy metals. In Utah, our most common problems are nutrients, pathogens, metals, sediment, and salts. These pollutants alter the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the water and can impair their designated beneficial uses (e.g., drinking water, recreational, aquatic life and/or agricultural). Most waterbodies are listed on the State's 303(d) List of Impaired Waters for not meeting water quality standards because of nonpoint source pollution. Some of the common sources of nonpoint source pollution include agricultural activities, runoff from paved surfaces, mining and timber operations, recreational activities, onsite septic systems, construction, stream/riparian habitat degradation and natural sources.

Grant Management and Program Administration

In Fiscal Year 2020 (FY-20), DWQ received \$1,506,000 in Federal Section 319(h) funds. Of these funds, \$470,201 was used for program related staffing and support, while the remaining \$1,035,799 was dedicated to 5 project grants. This is a 7.4% increase in project funding received the previous year (FY-19).

Section 319(h) funds are distributed to project sponsors at the local and state level to help address water quality issues contributing to nonpoint source pollution. Recipients of these funds can include local governments, watershed groups and individual cooperators. The projects selected for funding in FY-20 included the Utah Water Watch program, salaries and benefits for the local watershed coordinators and on-the-ground implementation projects focused on improving water quality in the Jordan River, San Pitch River, and Spanish Fork River Watersheds (See Figure 1).

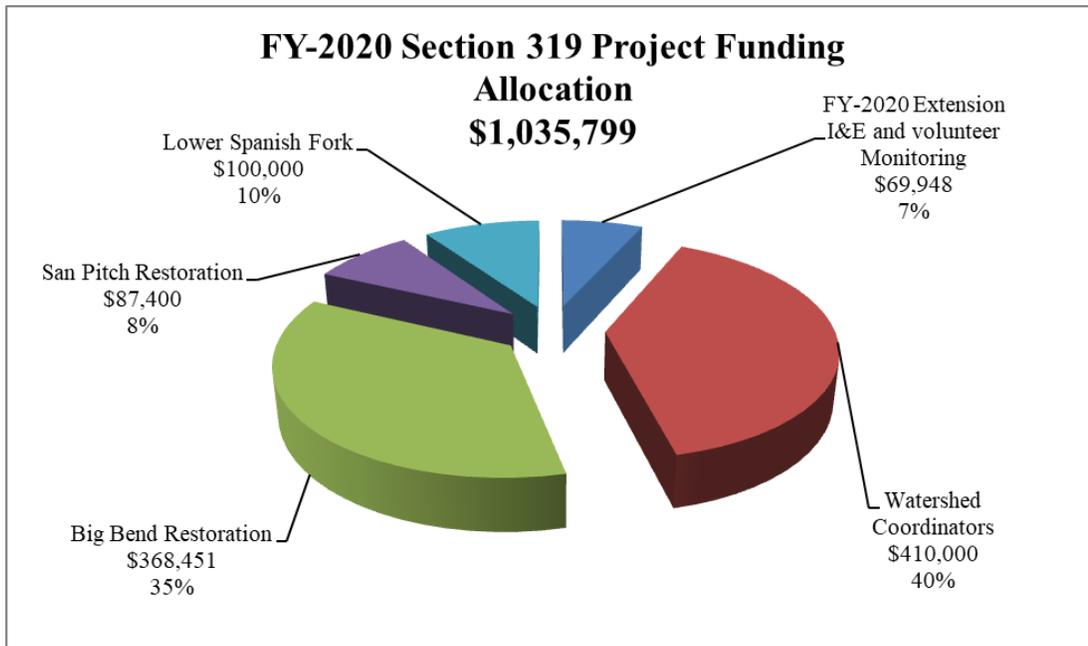


Figure 1. FY 2020 Section 319 Project Funding

In addition to the FY-20 Section 319 funds, DWQ continues to manage five other federal 319 grant awards which were partially or completely expended in FY-20. Table 1 summarizes grant awards by year and the approximate percentage that was expended in each grant.

Table 1. Section 319(h) Nonpoint Source Funding Project Allocations FY15 to FY20

Federal Fiscal Year	Grant Award	Expenditures in FY-2020	Total Expenditures	Percent Expended
FY-15	\$879,703	\$20,722	\$879,703	100%
FY-16	\$987,458	\$278,074	\$987,458	100%
FY-17	\$1,004,260	\$115,947	\$896,319	89%
FY-18	\$970,494	\$398,402	\$552,487	57%
FY-19	\$959,059	\$446,488	\$446,488	47%
FY-20	\$879,703	\$0	\$0	0%
Total	\$5,680,677	\$1,259,633	\$3,762,455	66%

Staffing and Support

In FY-20, DWQ employed 9 employees, fully or partially, with funding from the Section 319 Performance Partnership Grants (PPG). Section 319 PPG funding was utilized to fund 4.75 of the 9 Full Time Employees(FTE) utilized for these positions. Table 2 shows the positions and FTEs funded by DWQ using Section 319 funds.

Table 2. FTEs funded by 319 funds and state revenue in FY-2020

PERSONNEL (# FTE's)	SALARY	Benefits	FTE	TOTAL EXPENSES	STATE (40%)	EPA 319 (60%)
Program Coordinator	\$75,485	\$48,931	1	\$124,416	\$49,766	\$74,649
Environmental Scientist	\$73,965	\$48,308	0.50	\$61,137	\$24,455	\$36,682
Environmental Scientist	\$76,320	\$48,915	0.50	\$62,617	\$25,047	\$37,570
Environmental Scientist	\$69,616	\$46,668	0.50	\$58,142	\$23,257	\$34,885
Environmental Scientist	\$64,741	\$29,491	0.50	\$47,116	\$18,846	\$28,270
Environmental Scientist	\$82,505	\$14,271	0.50	\$48,388	\$19,355	\$29,033
Environmental Scientist	\$75,356	\$48,885	0.50	\$62,121	\$24,848	\$37,273
Watershed Section Manager	\$87,192	\$53,487	0.50	\$70,340	\$28,136	\$42,204
Administrative Services Manager	\$73,494	\$47,491	0.25	\$30,246	\$12,099	\$18,148
TOTAL 4.75 FTEs	\$678,675	\$386,447	4.75	\$564,522	\$225,809	\$338,713
SUPPORT						
Travel				\$17,000	\$6,800	\$10,200
Current Expenses				\$130,000	\$52,000	\$78,000
Indirect Costs				\$72,146	\$28,858	\$43,288
Total Support				\$219,146	\$87,658	\$131,488
Total Staffing and Support				\$783,668	\$313,467	\$470,201

FY-20 Accomplishments and Milestones

FY-20 Accomplishments

- Utah closed out the FY-15 Section 319 Grant, and all required information was entered into the Grants Reporting and Tracking System (GRTS)
- Water Quality Task Force meetings were held on September 10, 2019, December 5, 2019, and June 3, 2020.
- The annual agency coordination meeting was held on March 4, 2020. Partner agencies gave 15 minute presentations highlighting the nonpoint source pollution issues their agencies are addressing.
- A success story was submitted to EPA for the Spring Creek Watershed in Hyrum, Utah, demonstrating significant reductions in phosphorous and ammonium. This was accepted and approved by EPA.
- DWQ's Nonpoint Source Program Coordinator and Monitoring Section staff updated the statewide nonpoint source monitoring plan that identifies where monitoring will take place to document project effectiveness and facilitate in the collection of data required for delisting waterbodies and generating success stories.
- Utah State University Water Quality Extension, in cooperation with the Water Quality Task Force initiated two outreach campaigns focused on small farm operations and proper disposal of human waste. In conjunction with this, two websites were developed for these campaigns. The link for the human waste campaign is <https://www.gottagoutah.org/> and the link for the small farm campaign is <https://www.dontshareutah.org/>.
- A program to incentivize landowners to develop and implement nutrient management plans was developed. The name of this program is the Agricultural Volunteer Incentive Program (AgVIP). This program will be fully implemented in FY-2021.
- A story map was developed to highlight the watershed wide Nonpoint Source (NPS) projects around the State of Utah
<https://utahdeq.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Shortlist/index.html?appid=18d7df7b79a44299b40f13bd62d7d62b>
- Due to COVID 19, no tours were conducted in FY-2020.

Annual Milestones

To help the State of Utah gauge the success of the NPS Program, the State has developed annual milestones based on the five objectives identified in the Statewide Management Plan. These objectives and milestones are as follows:

Objective 1: Environmental Protection

Annual Milestones

- Number of TMDLs completed.
- Number of TMDLs initiated during the state fiscal year.
- Number of nine element watershed based plans developed.
- Number of nine element watershed based plans initiated during the state fiscal year.
- Number of projects dedicated to the protection of threatened waterbodies identified in Utah's 303(d) list.
- Number of projects focused on groundwater protection throughout the state.

Objective 2: Improve Program Efficiency and Effectiveness through Reporting and Evaluation.

Annual Milestones

- Total number of stream miles restored (Annually)

- Total estimated load reductions (i.e., Total Phosphorous, Total Nitrogen, Total Suspended Solids) in project areas (Annually)
- Number of final project reports submitted (Annually)
- Number of 319 grants currently open during the fiscal year
- Amount of unexpended funds in each open 319 grant
- Number of success stories showing the environmental benefits of completed NPS projects submitted to EPA for approval.

Objective 3: Improve Public Participation and Understanding of NPS Issues.

Annual Milestones

- Number of participants involved in the Statewide Volunteer Monitoring Program
- Number of Information and Education projects implemented with Section 319 and State NPS Funding
- Updates made to the NPS Program Website

Objective 4: Improve Data Collection and Management

Annual Milestones

- Track updates made to enhance NPS monitoring in DWQ's annual monitoring strategy
- Number of Sampling Analysis Plans developed
- Track status and updates of Utah's AWQMS database
- Report on water quality data uploaded to the EPA's WQX database

Objective 5: Improve Coordination of Governmental and Private Sectors

Annual Milestones

- Hold annual NPS coordination meetings
- Conduct annual consistency reviews with state and federal agencies
- Number of Water Quality Task Force meetings held during the fiscal year
- Amount of funding used to leverage 319 funding throughout the state. This funding can include program funding from Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF), DWQ, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and other state, federal, and local agencies

For a complete report of how these annual milestones were met in FY-20, refer to Table 15 in the Appendix.

Summary of Active Utah 319(h) Grants During FY-20

For an entire summary of active Utah 319(h) projects see Tables 9, 10, and 11 in the Appendix.

Watershed Based Plans/ TMDLs

Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires states to develop and submit for approval a list of impaired waters (referred to as the 303(d) list) every two years. The most recent version of the 303(d) list approved by EPA for the State of Utah was issued in 2016. Waterbodies listed as impaired require additional study to determine the sources of impairment, and if appropriate, a Total Maximum

Daily Load (TMDL) determination made for the pollutant of concern. Currently the State of Utah is implementing 65 TMDLs. In addition, a comprehensive tracking tool for TMDLs and waterbody assessments has been provided by EPA that will assist in accurately reporting the status of completed TMDLs. DWQ has also prioritized the waterbodies listed on the 303(d) list of impaired waterbodies to determine where efforts should be focused to develop TMDLs and implement watershed plans. For a list of all TMDLs and watershed plans the State of Utah is currently implementing see Tables 12 and 13 in the Appendix.

Project Proposals Approved for Funding During FY- 20 Solicitation Process

Due to the high demand for 319(h) funds, the State of Utah has required that entities applying for funding submit pre-proposals to the State for review. Fifty nine pre-proposals totaling over \$3.2 million were accepted from the first of February through mid-April for the 2020 fiscal year. These pre-proposals were reviewed by DWQ using a project selection ranking criterion developed by the Water Quality Task Force. Once the proposals were ranked, they were reviewed by a subcommittee of the Water Quality Task Force, and the final grant awards were determined. Of the proposals received, five projects were selected for funding with Section 319 funds. The Big Bend project, located on the main stem of the Jordan River and the Spanish Fork River restoration project received the majority of project funds since the Jordan River/Utah Lake Basin was the targeted basin in FY-20. Additional funding was also given to the San Pitch Watershed to continue with the restoration work that is currently taking place in that area. The local watershed coordinators and an information and education (I&E) grant given to Utah State University Extension including the Utah Water Watch Program, were also funded (Table 3). The projects that were not selected for funding with Section 319(h) funds were then considered for funding with State NPS funds.

Table 3. 2020 Projects Selected for CWA Section 319 Funding

Title	Allocation
Utah State University Volunteer Monitoring and I&E	\$ 69,948
Local Watershed Coordinators	\$ 410,000
Big Bend Restoration Project	\$ 368,451
Lower Spanish Fork Restoration Project	\$ 100,000
San Pitch River Restoration	\$ 87,000
Total	\$ 1,035,799

NPS Program Strategic Approach

To be eligible for funding, nonpoint source projects must be located on a waterbody, or a tributary to a waterbody identified on the 303(d) list of impaired waterbodies, or in a waterbody that is at risk of becoming impaired. A current watershed plan should also be in place, covering all nine elements required in an EPA approved watershed based plan. Using a targeted basin approach allows watershed planners time to develop watershed plans between funding cycles. To help facilitate the development of watershed plans and identify sources of pollutant loading, DWQ conducts annual intensive monitoring runs two years before funding is scheduled to be received by the targeted basin.

Targeted Basin Approach

The State of Utah uses a targeted basin approach to reduce nonpoint source pollution. FY-20 represents the 11th year of implementing the targeted basin approach (see Table 4). This approach allows the state to focus implementation efforts on a specific watershed and promote effective implementation of TMDLs and watershed plans.

The Provo River/Utah Lake Basin obtained the majority of the 319(h) funds allocated for Best Management Practice (BMP) implementation in FY-2020. Projects located in the targeted basin also receive additional points in the ranking process, increasing their likelihood of being funded.

Table 4. Basin Priority Funding Schedule

Basin Priority Funding Schedule											
Watershed	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
(1) Jordan/ Utah lake											
(2) Colorado River											
(3) Sevier, Cedar-Beaver											
(4) Bear River											
(5) Weber River											
(6) Uinta Basin											

Utah Nonpoint Source Funding

DWQ uses funds generated from interest earnings on State Revolving Fund (SRF) loans awarded by the Utah Water Quality Board to address nonpoint source issues. Individuals, businesses, private entities, associations, and government agencies are eligible to receive these grants. Much like Section 319(h) funds, all project proposals received are ranked and prioritized. The highest priority projects are those that address a critical water quality need, human health concerns and would not be economically feasible without the grant. In FY-20, 35 projects were funded using State NPS grants, totaling \$1,000,000. For a complete summary of FY-20 funded projects see Table 14 in the Appendix.

Program Match Status

Federal 319(h) funds received by the State require a 40% non-federal match for staffing, support and project funding. Most of the match for projects is provided at the local level by project sponsors and cooperating landowners. DWQ provides State NPS funds as match to selected 319(h) projects to provide an additional incentive to implement BMPs.

There are several state and local programs that are very helpful in generating match for the 319 projects. Table 5 shows the match associated with the projects where FY-2020 State NPS and Section 319 grants were used. Of the NPS grants funded, \$6,184,892 in match is generated from other programs, or landowner match. This equates to a 3:1 ratio of NPS grant to partner funding.

DEQ provides state revenue to match the staffing and support 319(h) funds that are part of the Performance Partnership Grant (PPG). All sub-recipients are expected to track all match accrued for their projects. An accounting of that match is provided in the final report, prior to closing out the 319 grant with DWQ.

Table 5. FY-2020 match for federal 319(h) funds

Funding Source	Match Amount
NRCS	\$1,916,690
UDAF	\$181,392
Local government	\$879,653
WRI	\$1,904,270
BLM	\$81,000
Universities	\$236,632
Local Conservation Districts	\$20,629
Watershed Groups	\$19,150
In-Kind	\$642,867
Other	\$543,317
Total	\$6,184,892

Integrating Watersheds and NPS Funding (Basin wide summary)

Having watershed coordinators has proven to be very effective at helping to implement water quality projects. Local watershed coordinators develop relationships with landowners and educate them on the benefits of installing BMPs. They also oversee all project planning, design, project implementation, and reporting. They help organize and facilitate meetings for local watershed groups involved in watershed planning and in the project solicitation and selection process. They are also responsible for much of the project effectiveness monitoring of projects implemented in their watersheds.

Southeastern Colorado River Watershed- Arne Hultquist

One of the main areas of focus of the Southeastern Utah watershed coordinator is the revision of the Moab Area Watershed Management Plan. This plan is being revised in anticipation of being the targeted basin in 2020 and will be finished in fiscal year 2021. Efforts are continuing for the implementation of the Montezuma Creek Watershed Management Plan in San Juan County. As of July 1, 2020 there were three active projects in Grand County and one in San Juan County.

The Montezuma Creek watershed has two open grants for a groundwater study project. The groundwater water study project is tied to Pinyon/Juniper removal projects on the benches of Montezuma Creek. It is hopeful that this project will help identify the benefits that removing Pinyon/Juniper stands can have on water quality and quantity.

The local watershed coordinator, in cooperation with the Moab Area Watershed Partnership (MAWP), submitted several grant applications in 2020. Various projects were funded, including the BLM Mill Creek Phase V restoration project. This project is a continuation of the restoration work on Mill Creek, and is focused on the section above Spring Canyon and near the Steel bender 4x4 trail. The project also includes gully stabilization efforts in areas that have already received vegetative treatments. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) also received a 319 grant for their Dog Waste Initiative project. The South Eastern Health Department received funding for a human waste outreach campaign. The Pack Creek Phase I Restoration Project was awarded a 319 grant. This project will be a great demonstration project for treating entrenchment and increasing connection with the flood plain. In addition, it will remove invasive species and be replanted with native species to return this section of creek to proper functioning condition.

The BLM Phase IV of the Mill Creek Restoration Project will be completed either late summer or fall, 2020. The Rim to Rim Mill Creek and Pack Creek Vegetation Improvement Project has moved forward with the help of the Grand Conservation District's new chipper.

Bear River Watershed- Gabe Murray

The Bear River Watershed Coordinator implemented several projects during the 2020 state fiscal year. Projects along the Logan River include Jeff Kunzler's streambank revegetation and debris removal and Jodie Harris's streambank project. Other projects in the watershed include a restoration project on Maple Creek, near Mantua. The Local Conservation District is working with producers on the implementation and use of a no-till drill on several farms, as well as the use of an interseeder in North Cache Valley.

Several projects were funded in 2020. These projects were diverse and included soil health, irrigation efficiency/water quality, dairy waste management, beaver dam analogues, riparian improvements, and streambank stabilization. The coordinator also began working on a watershed plan for the Clarkston/Newton area but unfortunately due to COVID-19 the plan has been slightly delayed.

The coordinator continues to work with various partners to develop partnerships focusing on water quality monitoring and project development. These partners give feedback and help prioritize and develop projects that benefit the Bear River Watershed. The coordinator attends several stakeholder meetings that identify future projects on the Bear River, helped with Soil Health Workshops and assisted the Conservation Districts with various tasks. He worked with the Logan River Task Force in the development of a blue trail, and assisted the Utah Division of Forestry Fire and State Lands with monitoring of invasive aquatic plants in Bear Lake.

Provo River/ Utah Lake

The Provo River/Utah Lake Watershed Coordinator quit at the beginning of October in 2019. As a result of issues with COVID-19, this position remained vacant for the remainder of FY-2020.

Fortunately, the grant sub-recipients and other agency partners were able to continue the project implementation efforts around the watershed. A new watershed coordinator was hired in October 2020 and is already implementing projects. The new coordinator is focusing on the development of the Heber Valley Watershed Plan, as well as the oversight of various projects that were initiated by her predecessor.

Weber River Watershed-Andy Pappas

The Weber Watershed Coordinator position was vacant for half of the 2020 fiscal year. However, the previous coordinator accomplished a large amount of work during the 6 months he was there. He submitted an annual report of his accomplishments, even though he was already employed by a previous agency.

The watershed coordinator completed four projects in FY-20. These projects included the completion of one of the large grazing management projects in the South Fork of Chalk Creek that included the installation of 32,000 linear feet of pipe, 13 watering troughs, and four solar pumps. Three other projects were completed in the South Fork that included 110 acres of brush management, 250 feet of stream bank stabilization, and the installation of 25 Beaver Dam Analogue Structures (BDA). In addition to the projects completed, there are 8 projects in different phases of completion in the watershed.

A new watershed coordinator was hired in FY-2021 and will report on additional accomplishments in next year's report.

San Pitch Watershed- John Saunders

The San Pitch Watershed Coordinator has been very productive implementing project work on the San Pitch River near the town of Mount Pleasant. In FY-2020, 14 projects were completed in the San Pitch watershed, restoring 26,606 linear feet of stream channel, installing 22,832 linear feet of riparian fencing and transitioning 76 acres of farmland from flood irrigation to sprinkler irrigation.

In addition to the great projects that were implemented in FY-2020, the local watershed coordinator continues to work with six other landowners within the watershed. These projects consist of additional riparian restoration work, animal feeding operations, pasture management, and irrigation water management projects.

Upper Sevier Watershed- Wally Dodds

In FY-2020 the local watershed coordinator completed work on two NRCS National Water Quality Initiative (NWQI) projects and one NPS project on the Sevier River. These projects included 2,230 linear feet of streambank stabilization and 3,270 linear feet of fencing. CWA 404 permits are currently in place to complete four additional projects to take place in FY-2021. One NPS grant was awarded for FY-2021 on the Upper Sevier River that will help implement projects in the NWQI watersheds.

The watershed coordinator continued to work in Pinto Creek watershed this year. The coordinator assisted Washington County to make modifications to a bridge that will reduce erosion downstream and he continues to assist with a large scale Watershed Restoration Initiative (WRI) project that is focused on improving the uplands in the watershed. In addition, he worked with DWQ to write two watershed plans for the NWQI watersheds.

Nonpoint Source Water Quality Task Force

The mission of the Utah Water Quality Task Force is to facilitate coordinated and holistic management of Utah's watersheds for the protection and restoration of Utah's surface and ground waters. The NPS Program Plan is administered by DWQ through the coordination and assistance of the Utah Water Quality Task Force and its established ad hoc committees. The responsibility of the Utah Water Quality Task Force is to advise DWQ in the holistic management of Utah's watersheds, with a focus on reduction of nonpoint source pollution. DWQ is responsible for the chairmanship of the Water Quality Task Force.

Functions of the Utah Water Quality Task Force

- Serve as a coordinating body for the review and direction of federal, state and local nonpoint source management programs to assure that these programs are implemented consistent with the Utah NPS Management Plan (approved by EPA in 2018 and as amended or revised)
- Promote and foster better alignment of relevant programs to assure efficient and effective watershed management efforts that improve water quality, in addition to other benefits
- Provide a forum for the exchange of information on activities which reduce nonpoint source pollution
- Provide a forum for discussing and implementing project monitoring (before and after)
- Provide a common storage area for all data collected
- Provide a forum for discussion and recommended resolutions to program conflicts
- Work with partner agencies to coordinate the prioritization of watersheds for nonpoint source activities. Prioritization criteria should include local involvement (e.g. locally led watershed committees), effective use of partnerships, and evidence of leveraged sources of funding
- Establish and implement a process for field inspections of nonpoint source mitigation activities on public and private lands to ensure that best management practices are installed and functioning as designed to protect water quality
- Serve as a coordinating body for outreach and education to increase public awareness regarding nonpoint source pollution management

Products of the Utah Water Quality Task Force

- The Annual Utah Nonpoint Source Program Report. This report is required by EPA, but is not restricted to 319 funded efforts. The report is prepared by DWQ in coordination with the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF). The task force assists in providing content, advice and review. The report highlights the planning efforts, projects, and successes statewide that are possible with the broad coalition of partners encompassed in the Water Quality Task Force
- Presentation of the Annual Utah Nonpoint Source Program Report each year to the Utah Water Quality Board and the Utah Conservation Commission
- Organize a Nonpoint Source Conference periodically to share information, highlight successes, and improve networking throughout the state and region
- Maintain an institutional repository (e.g. a web site) that includes originals or links to documents, reports, and minutes

Membership

The Task Force includes representation of those entities with programs that could potentially cause or mitigate nonpoint source water pollution. As new nonpoint source program components are developed and implemented, additional entities will be invited to participate. Current invited members include:

- Local Governments
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Planning Division

- U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation
- U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Geological Survey
- Utah Association of Conservation Districts
- Utah Department of Agriculture and Food
- Utah Department of Environmental Quality
- Utah Department of Natural Resources
- Utah Department of Transportation
- Utah Farm Bureau
- Utah State University Cooperative Extension
- Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration
- Utah League of Cities and Towns

Grants Reporting and Tracking System

The Section 319(h) Grant Reporting and Tracking System (GRTS) is a national database developed by EPA to track projects and activities funded with CWA Section 319(h) funds. The primary purpose of the database is to track project progress, accomplishments, funding information and environmental results using several nationally mandated information items that are reported to Congress annually by EPA. Information extracted from this system forms part of the justification to Congress for funding the Section 319 Program. EPA Region VIII uses GRTS to enable the States to electronically fulfill reporting requirements using the Project Evaluation Form and other attachment features in GRTS such as final reports, GIS maps or other project publications.

Water Quality Information

Sampling and Assessment Activities

The State of Utah utilizes a targeted, rotational basin approach to implement NPS projects. There were several reasons DWQ decided to utilize this approach; to improve monitoring of NPS projects statewide and to concentrate the number of projects into a targeted area to make it easier to identify the benefits of the projects implemented.

As part of this strategy, DWQ conducts an intensive monitoring run within the selected watersheds where the majority of the funding would be spent two years prior to the implementation of the projects identified in the grant work plan. Additional monitoring occurs two years after the projects have been monitored. This data is used to determine project effectiveness and update the watershed plan in that basin.

Over the past several years DWQ has realized that while the intensive monitoring schedule has been useful, it is necessary to collect data more frequently. Instead of monitoring individual projects, Sampling Analysis Plans (SAPs) are developed for the targeted areas where projects are being implemented. This monitoring includes chemical, physical, and biological monitoring. The frequency of this monitoring is determined by the protocol of each assessment type being done. Chemical samples

are usually collected monthly at various sites throughout the watershed, and samples are collected at a minimum of 5 years after the project is completed. This has been very helpful during implementation to help identify additional pollution sources in the watershed and additional projects that are funded with State NPS funding.

In addition to the more detailed monitoring plan, DWQ developed a Statewide NPS monitoring SAP. This SAP highlights what sites and parameters will be collected throughout the State to document project effectiveness in areas where large amounts of NPS funding has been spent. This document also identifies the costs associated with collecting and processing the samples collected. This ensures that the costs associated with this monitoring are covered. When needed, additional funding will be requested from the PPG to supplement this monitoring.

The Statewide SAP was developed in a cooperative effort between DWQ's Monitoring and Watershed Protection Sections. By working together, each section was able to verify that the samples collected meet all of their programmatic needs. For example, when trying to delist a waterbody from the 303(d) list of impaired waterbodies, certain locations and frequencies of data collection needed to take place. DWQ's Integrated Report Program and Monitoring Section staff were able to identify additional monitoring locations within those assessment units to realize this objective. This process occurs annually and a finalized SAP is completed by the end of June in coordination with the grant awards.

In most cases, the monitoring is conducted by the local watershed coordinators. DWQ has used State NPS funding to purchase the needed equipment to collect field data, and continues to offer training as necessary to both the local watershed coordinators and our cooperating partners to verify that they can proficiently collect the needed data. The local watershed coordinators also partner with volunteers from the Utah Water Watch for safety reasons when doing field work.

Assessment/ Integrated Report- DWQ

On October 21, 2020 DWQ published the draft combined 2018/2020 Integrated Report (IR) for a 60-day public comment period. DWQ's draft report is available on the [program's website](#) and includes results from water quality data that was collected from October 1, 2010 through September 30, 2018. The report is divided into four main sections:

- Executive Summary: Overview of the IR
- Chapter 1: Assessment methods (previously released for public comment)
- Chapter 2: Assessments specific to lakes and reservoirs
- Chapter 3: Assessments specific to rivers and streams.

On the website users and reviewers of the report may also access a series of interactive maps and figures of the draft assessments for Utah's rivers, streams, lakes before providing an electronically submitted public comment.

The visualization tools and public comment forms on the website are two examples of a four-year long continuous improvement effort led by the IR's programming team. Redesign efforts focused on increasing DWQ's ability to further automate DWQ's assessment processes and increase DWQ's accuracy, efficiency, and consistency in reporting results between draft and final reports and across multiple reporting cycles. Information on the program's continuous improvement efforts is also summarized and available on [DWQ's IR website](#).

To prepare for the 50th celebration of the Clean Water Act, DWQ is already working on the 2022 IR. The IR team is planning to put the draft 2022 303(d) assessment methods out for public comment in

January 2021 and will announce the call for data shortly after. Updates on these deliverables will be available in January, 2021 on the division’s website.

Utah Water Watch Citizen Monitoring

Utah Water Watch (UWW) is our statewide citizen science water quality monitoring program. This program remains an active and growing part of the state’s NPS outreach efforts. In response to COVID-19 restrictions this year, they provided virtual UWW trainings and are developing an online course that they plan to launch in the spring of 2021 for new participants and current volunteers to take at their own pace.

In 2020, UWW recruited and trained 34 new Tier 1 volunteers and supported 121 total volunteers (Figure 2). These volunteers engaged others (family members, students, community groups, etc.) in monitoring for a total of 776 participants this year. Volunteers collected water quality data at 204 sites with 510 monitoring events (Figure 3). UWW also continued to support Tier 2 volunteers who received additional training and work with watershed coordinators or with partners with special projects around the state to help collect data as needed. Tier 2 monitors trained in the state approved IDEXX method for *E. coli* monitoring have been important in our support for the DWQ’s *E. coli* monitoring efforts. UWW staff and Tier 2 volunteers assisted with *E. coli* monitoring at 4 sites in Cache Valley. They also partnered with River Restoration (a consulting firm working with several watershed projects) to conduct two Tier 2 trainings, one on the Jordan River and one on the Weber River where volunteers will monitor before and after restoration projects. They are organizing another Tier 2 effort with River Restoration near Price starting in 2021.

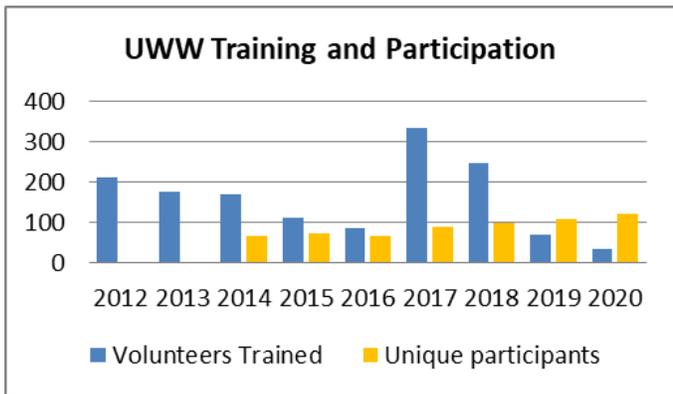


Figure 2. Utah Water Watch Participation

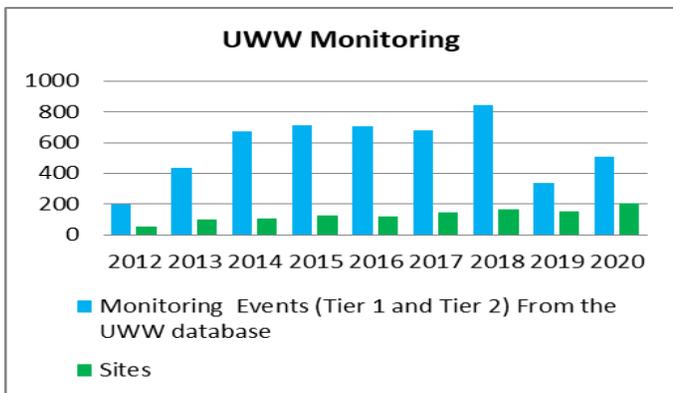


Figure 3. UWW Monitoring Events

UWW continued to work closely with DWQ's Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) monitoring program. In 2020, due to state budget cuts, DWQ's HAB program was funded by EPA at about half of its past yearly funding, which limited monitoring to 18 priority waterbodies across Utah for HABs. In response to this, UWW provided a training and refresher course on HAB identification for their volunteers in partnership with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. UWW volunteers were trained to track and report on HABs. Volunteers found HABs in the Jordan River and Panguitch Lake that were reported to DWQ's HAB program. They are working to expand volunteer monitoring efforts next year to include weekly to bi-monthly HAB monitoring at priority waterbodies.

UWW volunteers expanded the reach and capabilities of monitoring efforts statewide. UWW volunteer driving and monitoring time in 2020 is valued at >\$32,081 (8,130 miles at \$0.50/mile and 1,030 hours at the 2020 volunteer hourly rate of \$27.20 (<https://independentsector.org/value-of-volunteer-time-2020>)). Water quality data collected by volunteers were entered into the publicly available online database (citsci.org) and shared with monitoring partners.

UWW also expanded their monitoring and educational materials to include conductivity and salinity, using funds from a National Science Foundation grant (Chuck Hawkins, PI). The project is focused on the sensitivity of stoneflies to small changes in salinity. They developed and tested protocols and educational materials on how to monitor conductivity using inexpensive probes, and how to identify specific stonefly species in macroinvertebrate samples. They incorporated these materials, as appropriate, into the UWW program, Stream Side Science curriculum, and the Utah Stream Team Manual, which provides teachers and volunteers with deeper content on watershed concepts. In 2020, 44 UWW volunteers added conductivity monitoring at a total of 99 sites across Utah. Utah State University Water Quality Extension staff travelled to 14 sites in late summer / fall to sample for stoneflies and met with and trained 10 UWW volunteers. Finally, they developed a separate section within the CitSci database for the data collected during this effort. They will use their "end of season" survey this year to evaluate these efforts and will modify protocols before fully incorporating them into the UWW monitoring program.

The Ambient Water Quality Monitoring System (AWQMS) Database- DWQ

DWQ's AWQMS database has been migrated from a local Oracle database management system to a private cloud based SQL Server database management system. This migration to a private cloud server provides the following benefits: ability to receive and implement AWQMS updates more quickly, more efficient use of existing funds for AWQMS enhancements, and the ability to have analysis tools read data directly from the database. The ability to have analysis tools read data directly from the database will allow DWQ to more efficiently query, manage and quality control data within the database.

DWQ's data review, validation, and verification process is currently in progress for the 2020 water year. Data collected for rivers and lakes during Quarters 1-4 of the 2020 water year are undergoing quality control checks and are planned to be imported after validation has been completed.

Plans for the upcoming year include developing quality control scripts using open source software (e.g., R programming language) for quality assurance reviews of collected/imported data. Use of open source software will allow for increased consistency, efficiency, and accuracy of data quality control checks as well as increased automation of data processing.

Ground Water Protection

Ground water protection remains a priority in the State of Utah. DWQ, the NRCS, and the Utah Division of Drinking Water are working together to identify areas with source water protection plans that may be good candidates for project implementation to help protect, or restore ground water quality. A map is currently being developed by the NRCS that will be used to give priority to the projects that are located in those targeted areas.

DWQ continues to fund projects focused on the protection of groundwater, specifically projects that will reduce loading from onsite septic systems. In FY-20 two projects totaling \$43,000 were awarded to help better manage septic systems in the State of Utah. These include the DWQ Hardship grant program for individuals with failing septic systems, as well as funding for a database that is being developed for the South Eastern Utah Health Department to better track and evaluate septic systems in their jurisdiction.

Outreach Activities

Utah State University Extension- Hope Braithwaite, USU Assistant Professor for Watershed Quality

The goal of USU's Water Quality Extension program (USU WQE) is to reduce the impacts of nonpoint source pollution by increasing the public's awareness of water quality issues, and motivating changes in behavior that will be more protective of water quality. USU WQE's efforts typically fall into the following 3 areas:

- Support and expansion of Utah Water Watch program, which trains citizens to monitor lakes, reservoirs, and rivers across the state. The program increases citizens' understanding of water quality concepts and encourages stewardship efforts;
- Youth outreach through hands-on activities, curriculum development, and training and support for teachers who utilize our lessons; and
- Developing and launching two water quality outreach campaigns addressing water quality best practices on small acreage farms and proper human waste disposal on Utah's public lands.

This year brought challenges due to COVID-19, such as limited in-person gatherings and reduced travel. However, USU WQE quickly adapted to overcome these challenges. They developed online resources and provided safe in-person events when appropriate, while following University and local health guidelines. This report summarizes highlights and innovative approaches they implemented to continue to provide water quality education and outreach in 2020.

Youth Outreach and Teacher Training

In 2020, the youth outreach and teacher trainings looked a bit different than previous years due to COVID-19. Many of the large youth outreach events (water fairs, STEAM festivals, etc.) were canceled. However, USU WQE was still able to reach 553 people through one STEM night, the Envirothon, fishing camps, and field trips. They also partnered with the USU Botanical Center and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) in Utah to coordinate and develop videos for a virtual Wings and Water Wetlands Education Program, funded by TNC. They are also working with the U.S. Forest Service and teachers in the Salt Lake School District who are focusing their school year on the Jordan River Watershed. These students are learning virtually this fall and using data already collected by UWW volunteers, with the hope that in the spring (2021) they will be able to monitor the Jordan River.

The Utah Education Network (UEN) was only able to provide one community mapping workshop this year, which USU WQE participated in and provided information on watershed basics and hands-on monitoring experience for teachers. They provided a Stream Side Science educator workshop in partnership with Thanksgiving Point. In total, they trained 11 new educators this year. There are 26 active Utah Water Watch volunteers that are educators monitoring with their students. They continue to update their lesson plans and develop and evaluate new activities. This past year, using funding from an NSF project, they developed a new lesson plan about salinity. Once final reviews are completed, they will insert this into the Stream Side Science curriculum and add it to the Stream Side Science website.

Utah's public lands experienced a surge of outdoor recreation this year which led to an increase in garbage on trails, parks, neighborhoods, and eventually, in our waterways. USU Water Quality Extension responded by partnering with local governments and nonprofits across Utah to host the first statewide trails and waterways cleanup. They encouraged people across the state to take initiative and act as stewards of our watersheds and public lands. Participants collected trash in 6 of the major watersheds (Bear River, Jordan River, Great Salt Lake, Sevier River, Lower Colorado River, and Weber River). They had 352 people register, 126 submitted cleanup data using a datasheet or the Clean Swell app, and >825 pounds of trash were removed during this event, October 31 – November 8. They also used this event as a way to promote Utah Water Watch, Stream Side Science, and the water quality outreach campaigns. They had widespread support from partners and participants and plan to continue this statewide cleanup as an annual event.

Statewide Water Quality Outreach Campaigns

In 2020, USU WQE in partnership with the Utah Water Quality Task Force launched two statewide water quality outreach campaigns: 1) "Don't Share", which addresses water quality best practices on small acreage farms and 2) "Gotta Go" which focuses on protecting public lands from impacts of human waste due to recreational activities.

Don't Share: Using the results from a survey of small farm owners and operators conducted in 2019, a content rich website and social media campaign were created, encouraging small acreage owners to use practices protective of water quality. These topics include well protection, septic systems, fertilization, manure management, pesticides, fuel storage, hazardous waste, animals, gardening, as well as linking to resources for financial assistance. Humorous memes and targeted messaging were used to convince people that even in Utah there are many things we shouldn't share (pollutants, weeds, disease, etc.) As of November 2020, there were 127 page likes, 53 posts, and the website reached >17,889 people. 44.3% of website traffic was referred from Facebook, which means the social media posts were effective in leading people to the website (Figure 4).

- Website: <https://www.dontshareutah.org>
- Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/UtahDontShare>
- Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/utahdontshare>

Gotta Go: In 2019, USU conducted structured interviews with federal and state land managers across Utah and found that concerns about management of human waste associated with recreation were widespread across public lands in Utah. These concerns and proper management practices varied by region (arid versus vegetated areas) and recreational activity. This issue was exacerbated in 2020 with



Figure 4. Don't Share graphic for social media to direct people to the website

more people recreating during COVID-19. USU pushed hard to develop a website and social media campaign so it could be released during Utah's peak recreational season. The launch of the "Gotta Go" campaign was immediately well received and promoted throughout Utah by many recreational groups, agencies, and other partners. The website had accurate and simple instructions on how to properly dispose of human waste in different outdoor environments and situations when bathroom facilities are not available. As with the Don't Share campaign, social media was used to direct people to the website for more information. This approach was extremely effective with this campaign, in part because its release coincided with the greatest need. The top 5 webpages viewed on this website were directly related to the content shared on social media during that time. The majority of people "like" or "love" the content posted on social media. As of November 2020, there were 212 page likes, 38 posts, reaching >49,132 people. 33.73% of website traffic was referred from Facebook, which means the social media posts were effectively directing people to the website. USU is working collaboratively with the Southeastern Utah Health Department and their "Southeast Utah Human Waste Initiative" to continue the Gotta Go campaign and evaluate its effectiveness.

- Website: <https://www.gottagoutah.org>
- Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/GottaGoUtah>
- Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/gottagoutah>

Notable NPS Projects in FY-2020

The Utah Department of Natural Resources Continues to Implement Water Quality Projects with the Watershed Restoration Initiative Program

The Watershed Program in the Department of Natural Resources focuses on protecting and enhancing core values for our present and future quality of life including watershed health and biological diversity (structure and function), water quality and yield, and opportunities for sustainable use.

This is accomplished through the Utah Watershed Restoration Initiative (WRI), a diverse partnership of state and federal agencies working together with non-governmental organizations, industry, private landowners, and local elected officials, coordinated by the Utah Department of Natural Resources. Locally led teams identify conservation issues and focus areas using existing plans to address needs at the landscape (watershed) level. Program partners then propose projects to address these needs and receive input from other partners. Projects are reviewed and ranked by the regional teams using a standardized scoring system and then are funded from a variety of sources and contributors.

In fiscal year 2020, the WRI partnership (86 partners participating) completed 158 projects restoring just over 110,000 acres of uplands and 166 miles of stream and riparian areas (Figure 5). In addition, WRI completed 19,399 acres of post fire rehabilitation following the 2019 summer fire season. Many of these projects are designed with the goal of improving water quality and quantity. For a full list of WRI projects completed to date please visit us at: <https://wri.utah.gov/wri/>. Through the partnership effort, base WRI funding (\$1.4 million) from the Legislature was successfully leveraged at over 19 to 1 in on-the-ground projects.

The long-term results from this effort will be reduced acres burned by wildfires and resulting fire suppression costs, reduced soil loss from erosion, reduced sedimentation and storage loss in reservoirs, improved water quality and yield, improved wildlife populations, reduced risk of additional federal listing of species under the Endangered Species Act, improved agricultural production, and resistance to invasive plant species.

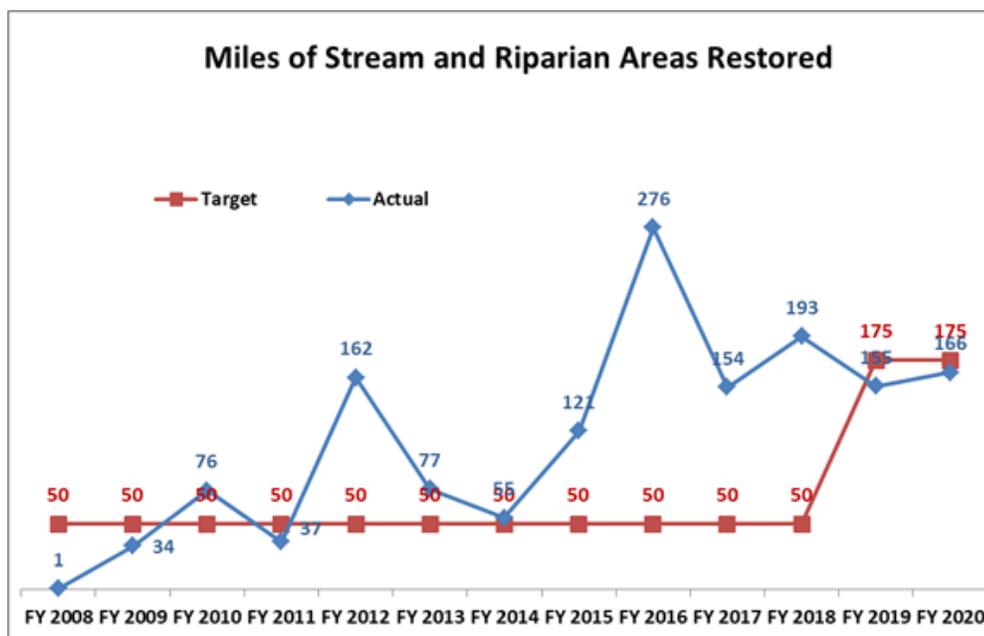


Figure 5. WRI Miles of Streams and Riparian Areas Restored

The Three Creeks Grazing Allotment Yields Water Quality Improvements- Utah Department of Agriculture and Food

In the fall of 2011 the Water Quality Board authorized a \$1,000,000 hardship grant to fund the Three Creeks Grazing Allotment in hopes that this would decrease E.coli concentrations, increase dissolved oxygen concentrations, and reduce water temperature throughout the watershed. This project encompassed the Big Creek, Otter Creek, and Sage Creek Watersheds, hence the name, Three Creeks. This was a collaborative effort between private landowners, as well as state and federal agencies, to combine several individual grazing operations into one large grazing allotment that could be managed in a manner that would improve upland and riparian vegetation. This larger grazing allotment would consist of 143,000 acres. In addition to the \$1 million from the Water Quality Board, other partners contributed over \$4.8 million to the project. Much of this funding was spent on infrastructure needs such as fencing and water troughs.

The Three Creek’s Grazing Allotment has proven to be very effective. Before and after pictures and range surveys have shown that the riparian vegetation has begun to increase with the reduced grazing pressure. As a result, water quality data has shown a marked improvement throughout all watersheds included in the project area.

E. coli, pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen, and total dissolved solids data was collected throughout the project area. Streams were monitored twice monthly, so that they could examine how quickly pollutants responded to cattle movement and determine whether grazing systems with shorter durations and variable timing can be used to maintain water quality that meets DWQ standards.

The results suggest that reducing the duration of the grazing period and shifting its timing can be effective strategies to mitigate water quality impacts without fencing-off riparian areas or removing cattle from rangeland pastures with streams. E.coli concentrations drastically decreased in areas with shorter grazing durations (Table 6). Temperature also decreased and dissolved oxygen levels increased, as grazing impacts to the riparian area were minimized.

Water Quality monitoring will continue through 2023, which will allow comparison of conditions across the Three Creeks before vs after implementation of the new grazing system.

Table 6. Percent of recreation season (May-Oct) that streams grazed for different durations were above the E,coli Thresholds (668MPN)

	Short	Medium	Long
2016	6%	14%	34%
2017	15%	12%	30%
2018	10%	20%	73%
2019	0%	27%	43%
2020	13%	28%	43%
Ave	9%	20%	45%



Pictures showing the difference between high duration vs. low duration grazing on Sage Creek

Utah Division of Wildlife Resources Installs Sediment Removal Basin at Pelican Lake

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR), along with several state and federal agencies and private landowners, partnered to restore the water quality and the Blue Ribbon fishery of Pelican Lake. The fishery in Pelican Lake has declined in the past two decades due to an influx of common carp and continued sediment deposition from the Bullock Canal. For the past two decades, the water quality in the lake has become impaired due to elevated pH and phosphorous.

In an effort to reduce the sediment inflow and turbidity in Pelican Lake, the UDWR and partners completed construction of a 3.1 acre sediment catch basin. The catch basin is located on private property north of Pelican Lake alongside the canal system. About 19,000 cubic yards of material were removed that created space for water to be diverted from the canal system to the basin. As the water is diverted into the catch basin, the majority of the entrained sediment would be deposited before returning to the canal system over a 20 foot wide weir structure. Although the project was completed in the winter of 2019, the system became fully functional during the 2020 irrigation season. In the spring of 2020, the Bullock canal delivered water for several weeks and was very turbid. It was also operational in August 2020, as Bullock had to be drained for outlet gate repairs. This water was extremely turbid and muddy for several days. Although the catch basin does not capture all of the sediment from upstream, a significant amount is deposited into the catch basin. Further monitoring will help us understand the quantity of sediment removed from the system before it enters Pelican Lake. The following photos provide a visual of various stages of the Pelican Lake Sediment Reduction Project.



Drone imagery from Perco Rock Company of the 3 acre Pelican Lake sediment catch basin. Approximately 19,000 cubic yards of material removed was removed. Water in the canal flows to Pelican Lake from right to left.



Pelican Lake sediment catch basin (August 2020). Sediment deposition is observed on the shoreline and one larger deposit in the middle front.

The National Water Quality Initiative Continues to Bring Partners Together In the Name of Water Quality

In September of 2019, several State and Federal employees finished the first two National Water Quality Initiative (NWQI) watershed plans in the State of Utah. These plans specifically focused on two HUC 12 watersheds, the East Bench, and West Ditch watersheds, located in the Upper Sevier watershed system. In FY-20, the Panguitch NRCS field office was awarded \$985,659 in NWQI funds to be used specifically on projects in the East Bench and West Ditch watersheds. In 2020, six applicants were awarded funding to be used on projects to improve their private land using several different best management practices (BMP). Two applications were not funded due to the lack of funding.

The watershed plans that were developed identified various practices that could be implemented to help improve water quality in the Sevier River, and help meet the endpoints identified in the Upper Sevier River Total Maximum Daily Load. These practices included irrigation water management, stream bank stabilization, fencing to help better manage grazing, and grazing management plans to help improve pasture health, and reduce over grazing of the riparian area. Table 7 gives a summary of the practices that were funded in FY-2020.

Other landowners are interested in implementing projects along the Sevier River, and several have already submitted applications for FY-2021. Water Quality Monitoring has been occurring regularly focusing on documenting the effectiveness of the practices that have been installed. While the results of this data may be available in 2021, reductions in pollutant loading may not be observed for several years.

Table 7. Practices Installed in NWQI Watersheds in FY-2020

Practice	Quantity
Stream Restoration	5,690 ft
Fencing	8,650 ft
pipeline	20,415 ft
Irrigation Improvements	120.1 ac
Water Control Structures	2 units
Watering facilities	5 units
Grazing Management	107.2 ac



Before and After Pictures of NWQI Streambank Stabilization

BLM Awarded \$100,000 for Salinity and Sediment Removal Projects in Southern Utah

In 2020, the St. George Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management was awarded \$100,000 to use for Salinity control efforts (Table 8). This funding was used to repair existing water quality structures that were no longer functioning due to lack of cleaning and maintenance. Work is being conducted in the Hurricane Fault Work Area located east of Hurricane, Utah. The Hurricane Fault is within the Gould Wash and Fort Pearce watersheds which drain directly into the Virgin River which then works its way into the Colorado River.

Approximately 11 structures have been completed in 2020. A salt concentration of 3 pounds (lbs) of salt per 100 lbs of soil was assumed (60 lbs salt/ton soil). Based on this, the St. George Field Office will have removed approximately 14,886 tons of sediment containing 4,062 tons of salt from existing structures in FY 2020. Thus, these structures have prevented that salt from entering the waterbodies that would carry it to the Colorado River. These structures have been cleaned and repaired and are now in good condition to continue to prevent future erosional salt material from entering the Colorado River.

Table 8. Projects Implemented with Salinity Control Grant in FY-2020

2020 SGFO Salinity Accomplishment Write-up				
Reservoir Name	Salt Capacity		Cost Breakdown	Dollars Spent
	lbs	Tons		
Tank Reservoir	49620	24.81	1%	\$ 610.78
Wright Reservoir	193518	96.759	2%	\$ 2,382.04
Gould Reservoir	506124	253.062	6%	\$ 6,229.96
Gould Reservoir Settling Pond	80632.5	40.31625	1%	\$ 992.52
Pond Above Gould Res	669870	334.935	8%	\$ 8,245.53
Above Terrace Reservoir	893160	446.58	11%	\$ 10,994.04
Atkin Well # 1	223290	111.645	3%	\$ 2,748.51
Atkin Well # 2	1587840	793.92	20%	\$ 19,544.97
Terrace Reservoir	2977200	1488.6	37%	\$ 36,646.82
Terrace Res Settling Pond	49620	24.81	1%	\$ 610.78
Upper Pahcoon Flat Res	893160	446.58	11%	\$ 10,994.04
Total		4062.017	100%	\$ 100,000.00



Terrace Reservoir-removed approximately 50,000 tons of sediment (Before/After).

Forest Service and Partners Join Forces on the Pinto Creek Restoration



Pre-restoration looking upstream at a 12 ft tall failing grade control structure (left photo), and post restoration after raising the channel bed to reconnect floodplains, creating new grade control structures, and planting the riparian with willows and sedges (right photo).

Downstream from the town of Pinto, UT, Pinto Creek was deeply incised and had abandoned its floodplain which had caused a significant drop in the water table throughout the area. A large grade control structure on private property, upstream from Forest Service Road 30343 crossing on National Forest System lands, had halted upstream advancement of head cutting for decades, preserving the water table for agricultural fields on upstream private lands. Flooding in 2017 and 2018 caused failures in the low water crossing grade control, circumvented a downstream bedrock control in the stream, and caused erosion on the sides and base of the grade control structure upstream on private property. The integrity of the upstream grade control structure was at risk of failing, which if it had, floodplain connectivity, stream channel function, and agricultural production potential on upstream private lands would have been lost.

In the fall of 2018, the Dixie National Forest Service teamed up with the UDWR, NRCS, USFWS, DWQ, Trout Unlimited and private landowners to begin restoring 1,600 feet of stream. Several of the involved partners provided and secured funding. An implementation plan was developed over the next year, and by late fall of 2019 channel reconstruction began. Despite typical winter temperatures and snow, this project moved forward and the channel reconstruction was completed in late January 2020. Revegetation efforts started in early spring of 2020, with Forest Service employees and volunteer groups collecting and installing nearly 2,500 willow clippings. Over 200 pounds of native seed was planted by Forest Service, UDWR, and NRCS employees, and nearly 1,100 sedge plugs were planted by interns provided through the SUU Intergovernmental Internship Cooperative. A riparian fence was also installed, helping protect the newly planted vegetation. Despite flooding that occurred during the snowmelt period in 2020, the channel reconstruction and revegetation efforts have been largely successful with 75% survival on the willow plantings (some now having new leaders nearly 6 feet in length) and minor maintenance on the grade control structures installed by the NRCS.

Future efforts for this project will involve some continued maintenance of the grade control structures until vegetation is established sufficiently to hold the channel at the current elevation, as well as continued scotch thistle removal (this area was known to have a scotch thistle weed infestation and so efforts throughout the summer and fall of 2020 were made to manually remove these thistles as they showed up).

Utah Nonpoint Source MOU

The original Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between DEQ, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management was executed in 1992. This MOU was updated, reviewed, and signed by all parties in 2017. The following entities are a part of the newly revised MOU: U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Utah Department of Agriculture and Food, Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, and DEQ's DWQ. The MOU is to be reviewed and updated as needed every 5 years.

Federal Consistency Review and NPS Project Tours for FY-20

Due to COVID-19 no tours were able to occur due to travel restrictions and health risks imposed by the outbreak.

Utah's 2020 Nonpoint Source Section 319 Projects

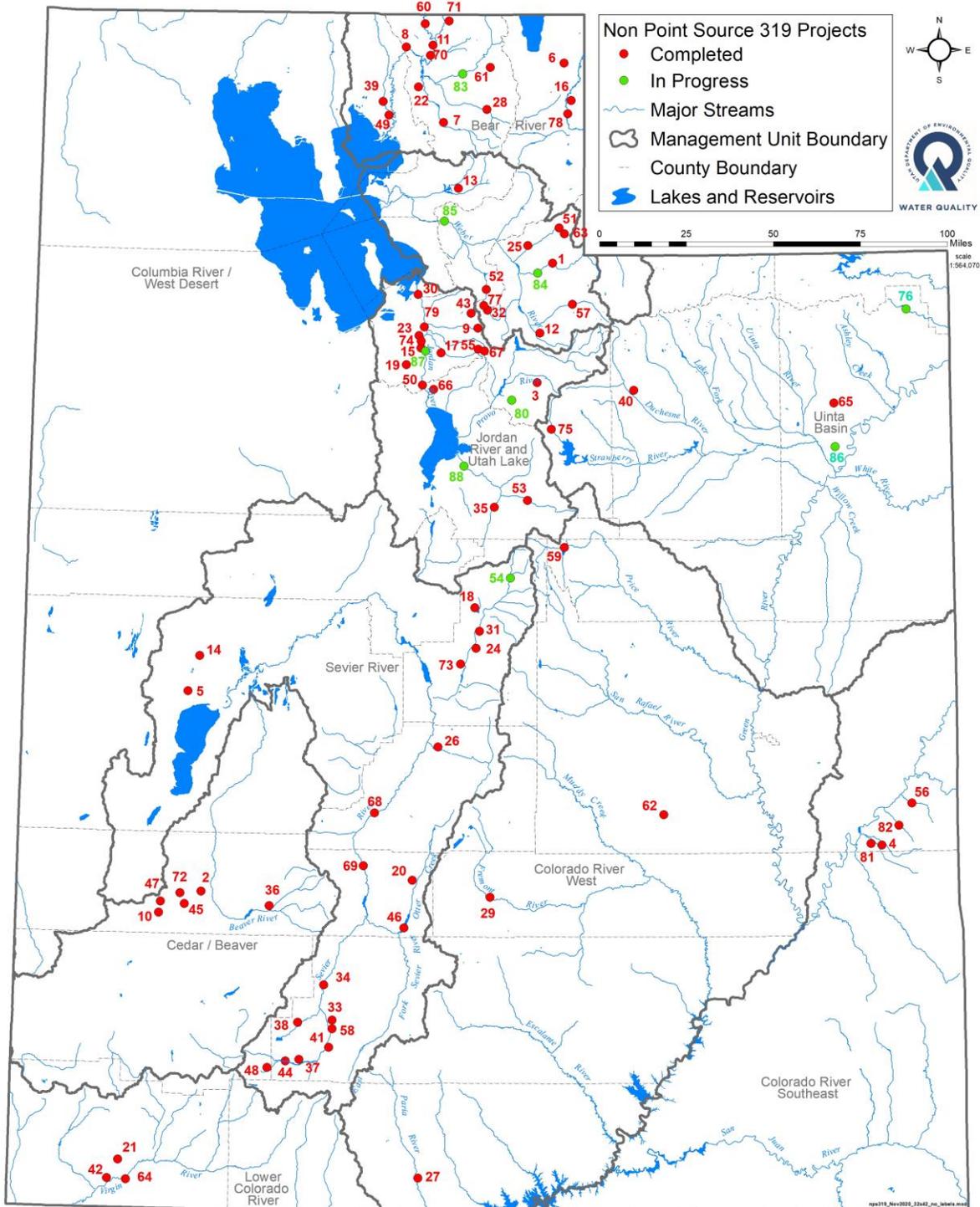


Figure 6. Utah's Nonpoint Source Section 319 Project Locations

Table 9. Completed and Active 319 Projects (refer to figure 5)

Map_ID	STATUS	PROJECT_NAME	Map_ID	STATUS	PROJECT_NAME
1	Completed	Chalk Creek	45	Completed	Mitigation of NPS Chemicals - Milford Groundwater
2	Completed	Milford Baseline GW and Aquifer Mapping	46	Completed	Otter Creek Reservoir TMDL
3	Completed	Wasatch County GW Study and Aquifer Mapping	47	Completed	Milford Microbial Contamination GW Study
4	Completed	Spanish Valley Baseline GW Mapping	48	Completed	Cedar Mountain GW Assessment
5	Completed	South Sevier Desert GW Recharge Area Mapping	49	Completed	Bear River Information / Education
6	Completed	Bear River Watershed Outreach Information/Education	50	Completed	Jordan River WQ/TMDL Assessment
7	Completed	Little Bear River Animal Waste System	51	Completed	Rees Creek Demonstration
8	Completed	Bear River TMDL Development	52	Completed	East Canyon Instream Flow
9	Completed	Millcreek Canyon Watershed Phase II	53	Completed	Soldier Creek Spanish Fork
10	Completed	Milford Baseline GW Contaminant Inventory	54	In Progress	San Pitch Watershed Implementation
11	Completed	Bear River Groundwater Contaminant Inventory	55	Completed	Little Cottonwood ImplementationTMDL
12	Completed	Kamas Valley Groundwater	56	Completed	Onion Creek Impementation TMDL
13	Completed	Ogden Valley GW Recharge Area Mapping	57	Completed	Upper Weber River Tech. Assist. & Information and Educ.
14	Completed	Millard County Groundwater	58	Completed	Upper Sevier River TMDL Implementation
15	Completed	Jordan River Wetland	59	Completed	Scofield Reservoir TMDL Implementation
16	Completed	Bear River (Rich County)	60	Completed	Middle Bear River
17	Completed	SL County Lawn Fertilizer/Pesticides Impacts on GW	61	Completed	Spawn Creek Bank Restoration
18	Completed	Sanpete / Moroni Groundwater	62	Completed	Colorado River West
19	Completed	Salt Lake Valley Drink. Water Source Protect.	63	Completed	Rees Creek Phase II
20	Completed	Otter Creek	64	Completed	Virgin River TMDL Implementation
21	Completed	Washington County Septic Tank Effects on GW	65	Completed	Oil/Gas Erosion Control
22	Completed	Cache Valley GW/Aquifer Assessment & Classification	66	Completed	Jordan Watershed Council
23	Completed	Jordan River Parkway Millcreek Riparian	67	Completed	Alta Fen Rehab
24	Completed	Sanpete Valley WQ Assessment and GW Mapping	68	Completed	Middle Sevier River Watershed TMDL Implementation
25	Completed	Echo Creek Demonstration	69	Completed	Sevier River @Marysville Animal Waste Demonstr
26	Completed	Stuart Johnson Salina Canyon	70	Completed	Bear River Amalga
27	Completed	Paria River Restoration Demonstration	71	Completed	Cub River
28	Completed	Hardware Ranch Demonstration	72	Completed	Milford (Private Wells)
29	Completed	Fremont River Demonstration	73	Completed	Sanpete Valley GW Recharge Area Mapping
30	Completed	Peace Trees Information/Education (Salt Lake City)	74	Completed	Jordan River Ecosystem Restoration
31	Completed	San Pitch River Information/Education	75	Completed	Upper Strawberry River Riparian Management
32	Completed	East Canyon Creek	76	Completed	Matt Warner Reservoir/ Pot Creek Riparian Management
33	Completed	Upper Sevier Rangleland Improvement Demonstration	77	Completed	East Canyon Stream Restoration
34	Completed	USU Panguitch - Sevier River	78	Completed	Upper Bear River Riparian Restoration, BLRC
35	Completed	Thistle Creek	79	Completed	Jordan River Restoration
36	Completed	Beaver River	80	In Progress	Wallsburg Watershed Restoration
37	Completed	Mammoth Creek	81	Completed	Spanish Valley Watershed Implementation
38	Completed	Panguitch Creek	82	Completed	Castle Creek Restoration
39	Completed	Lower Bear River Malad	83	In Progress	Logan River Restoration
40	Completed	Duchesne River	84	In Progress	Chalk Creek Restoration
41	Completed	Upper Sevier River Information / Education	85	In Progress	Weber River Restoration
42	Completed	Virgin River Information / Education	86	In Progress	Pelican Lake Restoration
43	Completed	Emigration Creek Water Quality Study	87	In Progress	Jordan River Big Bend Project
44	Completed	Groundwater (Mammoth Creek)	88	In Progress	Lower Spanish Fork River Restoration

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Table 10. 319 Final Project Reports Submitted in FY-20

Project Title	Total 319 Award	Date Received
FY-16 Upper Sevier Restoration Project	\$245,479	11/26/2019
FY-15 USU Volunteer Monitoring Program	\$83,250	03/05/2020
FY-15 Local Watershed Coordinators	\$340,000	03/09/2020
FY-16 USU Volunteer Monitoring Program	\$72,595	09/27/2019
FY-16 Local Watershed Coordinators	\$370,000	03/25/2020

Table 11. Summary of Active Utah 319(h) Grants FY-20

Project Title	Total NPS Award	Grant Status
San Pitch Watershed Restoration Project FY-16	\$295,163	Project Completed, Awaiting Final Report
USU Volunteer Monitoring Program FY-17	\$75,630	Project Completed, Awaiting Final Report
Local Watershed Coordinators FY-2017	\$370,000	Project Completed, Awaiting Final Report
Logan River Restoration Project FY-17	\$558,630	Ongoing
USU Volunteer Monitoring Program FY-18	\$64,158	Ongoing
Local Watershed Coordinators FY-18	\$370,000	Ongoing
Lower Weber River Restoration Project FY-18	\$149,466	Ongoing
Chalk Creek Watershed Restoration FY-18	\$386,870	Ongoing
USU Volunteer Monitoring Program FY-19	\$73,882	Ongoing
Local Watershed Coordinators FY-19	\$400,000	Ongoing
Pelican Lake Restoration FY-19	\$426,000	Ongoing
Matt Warner Reservoir Restoration FY-19	\$59,213	Ongoing
USU Volunteer Monitoring Program FY-20	\$69,948	Ongoing
Local Watershed Coordinators FY-20	\$410,000	Ongoing
Big Bend Restoration FY-20	\$368,451	Ongoing
San Pitch Restoration FY-20	\$87,400	Ongoing
Lower Spanish Fork River Restoration FY-20	\$100,000	Ongoing

Table 12. Approved TMDLs

Water Body	Date Approved
Chalk Creek	12/23/1997
Otter Creek	12/23/1997
Little Bear River	5/23/2000
Mantua Reservoir	5/23/2000
East Canyon Reservoir	9/14/2010
East Canyon Creek	9/01/2000
Kent's Lake	9/01/2000
LaBaron Reservoir	9/01/2000
Minersville Reservoir	9/01/2000
Puffer Lake	9/01/2000
Schofield Reservoir	9/01/2000
Onion Creek	7/25/2002
Cottonwood Wash	9/09/2002
Deer Creek Reservoir	9/09/2002
Hyrum Reservoir	9/09/2002
Little Cottonwood Creek	9/09/2002
Lower Bear River	9/09/2002
Malad River	9/09/2002
Mill Creek	9/09/2002
Spring Creek	9/09/2002
Forsyth Reservoir	9/27/2002
Jonson Valley	9/27/2002
Lower Fremont River	9/27/2002
Mill Meadow Reservoir	9/27/2002
UM Creek	9/27/2002
Upper Fremont River	9/27/2002
Deep Creek	10/09/2002
Uinta River	10/09/2002
Pineview Reservoir	12/09/2002
Browne Lake	2/19/2003
San Pitch River	11/18/2003
Newton Creek	6/24/2004
Panguitch lake	6/24/2004
West Colorado	8/04/2004
Silver Creek	8/04/2004
Upper Sevier River	8/04/2004
Lower and Middle Sevier River	9/17/2004
Lower Colorado River	9/20/2004
Upper Bear River	8/04/2006

Echo Creek	8/04/2006
Soldier Creek	8/04/2006
East Fork Sevier River	8/04/2006
Koosharem Reservoir	8/04/2006
Lower Box Creek Reservoir	8/04/2006
Thistle Creek	7/09/2007
Strawberry Reservoir	7/09/2007
Matt Warner Reservoir	7/09/2007
Calder Reservoir	7/09/2007
Lower Duchesne River	7/09/2007
Lake Fork River	7/09/2007
Brough Reservoir	8/22/2008
Steinaker Reservoir	8/22/2008
Red Fleet Reservoir	8/22/2008
Newcastle Reservoir	8/22/2008
Cutler Reservoir	2/23/2010
Middle Bear River	2/23/2010
Pariette Draw	9/28/2010
Emigration Creek	7/18/2012
Jordan River Phase I	6/05/2013
Echo Reservoir	9/16/2014
Colorado River	6/17/2014
Rockport Reservoir	9/16/2014
Nine Mile Creek	3/02/2017
North Fork Virgin River	6/26/2018
Fremont River Watershed	12/18/2020

Table 13. Watershed Plans

Watershed	Date Approved
Middle and Lower Sevier	October, 2010
San Pitch	January, 2006
Upper Sevier	June, 2004
Virgin River	February, 2006
Paria River	2006
Escalante River	2006
Salt Lake Countywide Water Quality Stewardship Plan	2009
Wallsburg CRMP	October 1, 2012
Duchesne River	July 31, 2014
Strawberry River Watershed	December 18, 2014
Spanish Valley Watershed Plan	January 5, 2014
Upper Bear River Watershed Plan	January, 2017
San Pitch Watershed Plan (revision)	June 2, 2017
Lower Weber River	January 2019
South Fork of Chalk Creek	August 2018
Spanish Fork River	January 2019 (alternative plan)
Upper Sevier River (revision)	Initiated
Montezuma Creek	December 2018
Logan River	May 2017
Otter Creek	Submitted to DWQ for Approval
Pelican Lake	April 2018
Huff Creek	December 2017
Sevier River- East Ditch	September 2019 (NWQI)
Sevier River-West Bench	September 2019 (NWQI)
Emigration Creek	Initiated
Heber Valley	Initiated

Table 14. State Nonpoint Source Funds Allocated in 2020

Project Title	Watershed	Project Type	Proposed Funding
Onsite Waste water Hardship Grant Assistance Program	Statewide	Onsite Waste Water	\$35,000
Lower Jordan River Watershed Coordination	Jordan River/Utah Lake	Technical Assistance	\$30,000
Wallsburg RCPP Phase 2	Jordan River/Utah Lake	Stream Bank	\$100,000
Nebo Creek Restoration	Jordan River/Utah Lake	Fire Rehab	\$53,000
PWO Maintenance Yard Improvements	Jordan River/Utah Lake	Storm Water	\$25,000
Wasatch Front Urban Ranger Program	Jordan River/Utah Lake	I&E	\$25,000
Envirothon	Statewide	I&E	\$5,000
Producer Website and Small Farm Education	Statewide	I&E	\$10,000
Write Conservation Easement	Weber River	Easement	\$15,000
Otter Creek Restoration	Upper Sevier	Riparian Improvement	\$65,000
Provo River Watershed Council Watershed Education	Jordan River/Utah Lake	I&E	\$10,000
Helper City Stream Restoration	Colorado	Stream Bank	\$19,500
Olsen riparian Project Phase 2	San Pitch	Stream Bank	\$13,500
University of Utah Storm Water Demonstration Project	Jordan River/Utah Lake	Storm Water	\$55,000
700 North Storm Water Improvement and Demonstration	Bear River	Storm Water	\$65,000
East Canyon Creek Restoration	Weber River	Stream Bank	\$45,450
BLM Mill Creek Restoration	South East Colorado	Riparian Improvement	\$30,000
Catalyst for Change	Jordan River/Utah Lake	I&E	\$3,000
Upper Sevier Watershed I&E	Upper Sevier	I&E	\$9,700
Bingham Creek Watershed Management Plan Development	Jordan River/Utah Lake	Planning	\$40,000
Storm Water Prevention BMP Workshop	Weber River	I&E	\$11,100
Montezuma Creek Effectiveness Monitoring	South East Colorado	Monitoring	\$10,000
Heber Valley Watershed Plan	Jordan River/Utah Lake	Planning	\$40,000
American Fisheries Society Support	Statewide	Group Support	\$1,000
Spring Creek Manure Management	Jordan River/Utah Lake	Nutrient Management	\$5,000
Snake Creek Stream Bank Restoration	Jordan River/Utah Lake	Stream Bank	\$20,000
Lower Weber River Restoration	Weber River	Stream Bank	\$47,632
Summit Park Fuels Reduction	Weber River	Fire fuels/restoration	\$50,000
Stephens Farm Riparian Enhancement	Weber River	Stream Bank	\$27,400
Grass Creek Stock Water System	Weber River	Grazing	\$35,000
SEUHD Onsite Waste Water Digital Database	South East Colorado	Onsite Waste Water	\$8,000
Onsite Waste water Hardship Grant Assistance Program	Statewide	Field Drain	\$35,000
4000 West Field Drain Restoration	Jordan River/Utah Lake	Diversion Rebuild	\$15,000
East Fork Hilliard Canal Diversion	Upper Bear River	Soil Health	\$35,000
North Cache Soil Health Implementation and Monitoring	Bear River	Stream Bank	\$5,718
Henefer City Source Water Protection	Weber River	Onsite Waste Water	\$35,000
Total Requested			\$ 1,000,000

Table 15. Milestones of the Utah Statewide Nonpoint Source Program

Milestone	2018	2019	2020
Objective 1: Environmental Protection:			
Number of TMDLs Completed	0	0	1
Number of TMDLs Initiated	-Spring Creek(Heber)-E.coli -Fremont River- E.coli	-Jordan River Phase 2 - DO	-Jordan River Watershed wide – E.coli
Number of 9 Element Watershed Based Plans Developed	-Huff Creek -Pelican Lake -Salt Lake Countywide waterquality stewardship plan	NA	Sevier River- East Bench Sevier River- West Ditch
Number of 9 Element Watershed Based Plans Initiated	NA	-Otter Creek -Heber Valley	-Emigration Creek -Pott Creek
Number of projects dedicated to the protection of threatened waterbodies identified in Utah's 303(d) list	In FY-18 a State Nonpoint Source grant was given to the Bear Lake Watch to install long term monitoring stations on Bear Lake to monitor water quality. This will allow DWQ to take action if water quality begins to degrade.	None of the projects funded in 2019 were focused on the protection of water quality. All proposals were located in a watershed that was previously listed on the 303(d) list of impaired waterbodies.	The Spanish Fork River Project was dedicated to the protection of the Lower Spanish Fork River. This project will focus on improved irrigation practices, as well as stream bank improvement practices. \$100,000 was dedicated to this project.
Number of projects focused on groundwater protection throughout the state	- \$15,438 was allocated to help property owners maintain septic tanks that are failing, or in need of maintenance around the state. -The Division of Water Quality has begun working with the Division of Drinking water to locate areas where source water protection plans are in place, and implementation work need to restore, or protect ground water quality.	-\$62,000 was dedicated to the development of an onsite waste water demo site in Southern Utah, similar to the one that currently exists at Utah State University in Cache Valley. -\$35,000 was awarded to DWQ to assist landowners with septic systems that are failing improve their systems. The purpose of this a hardship grant for those that otherwise could not afford it.	-\$35,000 was awarded to DWQ to assist landowners with septic systems that are failing improve their systems. The purpose of this a hardship grant for those that otherwise could not afford it. -\$8,000 was awarded to the South Eastern Health Department to help develop an onsite wastewater digital database.
Objective 2: Improve Program Efficiency and Effectiveness Through Reporting and Evaluation			
Total Number of Stream Miles Restored	7.69 miles of stream restoration implemented in FY-2018. This includes projects implemented using 319, State NPS, and EQIP funding. 3,490 feet of riparian fencing installed in FY-2018. 28.6 acres of riparian planting.	4.49 Miles of stream restoration was implemented in FY-2019. This includes project implemented using 319, State NPS, and EQIP funding. 3.8 miles of fencing was installed to better control grazing in both the uplands and riparian areas in 2019. 78.44 Acres of riparian planting was completed in 2019	9.07 Miles of Stream Bank was restored in FY-2020, Much of this restoration work took place in the San Pitch and Upper Sevier Watersheds. This includes projects implemented using State NPS, 319, and EQIP funding. 2 animal feeding operations were addressed using FY-20 NPS Funding. 105 Acres of riparian Improvement was implemented in FY-20.
Total Estimated Load Reductions Reduced in Project Areas (includes reductions from annual and final reports)	Nitrogen-1353.6 lbs/year Sediment- 622.2 tons/year Phosphorus- 374.5 lbs/year	Nitrogen-3971.2 lbs/year Sediment- 1319.8 tons/year Phosphorous- 1156.5 lbs/year	Nitrogen-4772 lbs/year Sediment- 1567.51 tons/year Phosphorous- 852.24 lbs/year
Number of Final Project Reports Submitted	4 (see Table B)	5 (See Table 10)	5 (See Table 10)
Number of 319 Grants Open During the Fiscal Year	12 (See Table 9)	18 (See Table 11)	17 (See Table 11)

Amount of Unexpended Funds in Each Open 319 Grant	FY-14- \$47,011 FY-15- \$142,862 FY-16- \$437,786 FY-17- \$690,494 FY-18-\$970,494 (See Table1)	FY-15- \$20,722 FY-16- \$278,074 FY-17- \$223,888 FY-18-\$816,409 FY-19-\$959,059 (See Table1)	FY-17- \$107,941 FY-18- \$418,007 FY-19- \$512,571 FY-20- \$879,703 (See Table 1)
Number of Success Stories Showing the environmental Benefits of Completed NPS Projects Submitted to EPA for Approval	1-North Fork of the Virgin River	1-Main Creek- Temperature Delisting.	1-Spring Creek near Hyrum, Utah. Significant reductions in phosphorous and ammonium.
Objective 3: Improve Public Participation and Understanding of NPS Issues			
Number of Participants Involved in the Statewide Volunteer Monitoring Program	In 2018 Utah Water Watch had 99 individuals participate in water quality monitoring.	In 2019 Utah Water Watch had 109 individuals participate in water quality monitoring.	In 2020 Utah Water Watch had 121 individuals participate in water quality monitoring.
Number of I&E Projects Implemented with Section 319 and State NPS Funding	8 Projects -Thanksgiving point Eco Challenge -Provo River Watershed Education Days - Envirothon -AWWA Water Week -American Fisheries Society 2018 Chapter meeting -Producer's Ag. Waste Management Website -Weber River Symposium -Utah Water Watch	6 Projects -Development of Onsite Waste Water Demo Site -2018 Water Week -Provo River Watershed Education Days -Envirothon -Producer's Website and Small Hobby Farm Education -Volunteer Monitoring Program	8 Projects -Wasatch Front Urban Ranger Program -Envirothon -Producer Website and Small Farm Education -Provo River Watershed Council Watershed Education -Catalyst for Change. -Upper Sevier I&E -Volunteer Monitoring Program -Storm Water Prevention BMP Workshop.
Updates Made to the State NPS Program Website	The NPS Program Website has now been completed, and Utah State University continues to maintain it as new information becomes available.	The NPS Program Website at https://www.utahcleanwater.org/ is updated by Utah State University Extension as new information becomes available.	In FY-2020 The DWQ Website was updated with a project story map highlighting the large scaled projects that have been implemented around the state, as well as success stories highlighting projects that have resulted in delistings or significant pollutant reductions. https://deq.utah.gov/water-quality/nonpoint-source-projects-and-success-stories
Objective 4 Improve Data collection and Management			
Track Updates Made to Enhance NPS Monitoring in the Division of Water Quality's Annual Monitoring Strategy	The Statewide Nonpoint Source Project Monitoring SAP was updated, and continues to be implemented. To help watershed coordinators become more efficient at monitoring, \$32,000 in NPS funds were allocated to purchase monitoring equipment. This equipment has been distributed to the local watershed coordinators, and is currently in use.	There were no changes made to the FY-2019 Statewide SAPs. A https://deq.utah.gov/water-quality/nonpoint-source-projects-and-success-stories SAP was developed for Matt Warner Reservoir that will be implemented in FY-2020. Matt Warner Reservoir and Pelican Lake received the majority of funding in FY-2019. As a result, DWQ deployed water quality buoys with sensors that collect ph, Temperature, Dissolved Oxygen, Turbidity, and Chlorophyll a data.	Only small changes were made to existing SAPs in FY-2020. The frequency in which samples would be collected was changed in the Main Creek, and North Fork, Virgin River Watersheds. SAPs were developed for the Lower Spanish Fork River and Big Bend Restoration Projects.
Number of SAPs Developed	SAPs were developed or updated for Pelican Lake, the Logan River, Chalk Creek, the Upper Sevier, the San Pitch, the Strawberry River, the Spanish Valley, Main Creek, and the North Fork of the Virgin River	No changes were made to the SAPs that were developed in 2019. One SAP was developed for Matt Warner Reservoir. All SAPs were effectively implemented in FY-2019.	Additional SAPs were developed for the Lower Spanish Fork River Project and the Big Bend Project on the Jordan River.
Track Status and updates of AWQMS database	See Section 4.4 of this report	See section 4.4 of this report	See section 4.4 of this report

Report on Water Quality Data Uploaded to the EPA's WQX Database	See Section 4.4 of this report	See the Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Section found on page 19 of this report.	See the Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Section found on page 19 of this report.
Objective 5: Improve Coordination of Governmental and Private Sectors			
Hold Annual NPS Management Program Coordination Meetings	Held on March 8 th , 2018	Held February 28 th , 2019	Held March 4 th , 2020
Conduct Annual Consistency Reviews with State and Federal Agencies	Was not held due to the bad fire season experience in Utah. All Federal partners were unable to organize the tour.	The Federal Consistency Review Tour was held October 17 th , 2019. The tour was held in the Raft River Mountain Range area. A summary of the tour is found within this report.	No Tours were held in FY-2020 due to the COVID-19 travel restrictions.
Number of Water Quality Task Force Meetings Held During the Fiscal Year	Three Water Quality Task Force meetings were held on: October 5 th , 2017 January 9 th , 2018 June 14 th , 2018	Three Water Quality Task Force Meetings were held on: September 11 th , 2018 December 6 th 2018 June 27 th 2019	Three Water Quality Task Force meetings were held on September 10, 2019 December 5, 2019 June 3, 2020
Amount of Funding Used to Leverage 319 Funding Throughout the State	\$7,977,399 (See Table 5)	\$6,397,551 (See Table 5)	(\$6,184,892 See Table 5)